# THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

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Washington, D. C.

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SLATER'S Cigar Store, corner H and First streets northwest.

### FEIDAY, APRIL 13, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE REPUBLICAN elettivered curly and promptly in all parts of the city. Forsons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

# The Weather To-Day.

For the middle Atlantic states, including the District of Calumbia, light rains, followed by fair weather during the day, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature, rosing, followed by falling

Yesterday's thermometer.-7 s. m., 54.2°: 11 s. m. 61.4°, 8 p. m., 58.3°; 7 p.,m., 51.0°; 11 p. m., 50.3° maximum, 66.0°; minimum, 49.9°. Bainfull, .24,

### The Saturday Paper.

Those intending to advertise in THE RE-PUBLICAN to-morrow morning will favor the office very much by leaving their orders at the counting room as early to-day as possible. The enlargement of the Saturday paper is necessitated by the heavy increase of pressure of advertising on that day. Advertisers will benefit themselves by calling early, for the reason that better display and better positions will be so obtainable.

PHILADELPHIA has peorer gas than Washington. It is generated in the Times sanctum, and flickers on the editorial page of that sen-

THE row in the democratic convention of Georgia is not likely to make that state more solidly bourbon than heretofore. The democrats have each other by the ears and are getting in a lot of lively work.

OUR democratic neighbor appears to be opposed to Randall for the speakership. It is slight knowledge of chemistry can secretly opposed to any attempt by the democratic house to pass a bill to mitigate the dreadful evils of the protective system; but it adds: "We expect democratic principles, and not the dieta of monopolists, to be kept at the front in the organization of the house."

OUR morning contemporary remarks that, in discussing the coming election in Ohio, "the organs and politicians on the republican side deem it necessary on every possible occasion to declare that they feel confident of carrying the state," and adds that "if they really felt so, and if that feeling had a tangible basis, they would not be continually asserting it." From this we cheerfully argue that, as the central democratic organ deems It necessary on every possible occasion to declare that it feels confident of democratic success in 1884, the obvious inference is that it the public of the possibilities of danger. is really very gloomy, and does not really believe that its party will do any such thing.

DAROTA has been given great prominence, and her population largely increased by immigration because of the splendid support which has been given to her newspapers Wherever a little town has been started the business men have encouraged, and in some instances have established for themselves. newspapers of such magnitude that they could not have lived under ordinary circumstances. But the men of the west have a shrewd sense of business enterprise, appreclate the value of printers' ink, and are willing to pay for it. The prosperous men everywhere are the advertisers. Look at the columns of THE REPUBLICAN for verification of this statement.

THE management of the almshouse at Tewkesbury, Mass., unfolds a horrid tale of It is gratifying to state that they got the heartlessness, greed, and general depravity. But we object to its being taken as representing the character of the republican party progress of the play interrupted, of Massachusetts, or of any large class of the people of that state, of any party or sect. It is one of the absurdities of modern political discussion that if a republican is caught robbing a hen's roost there is at once a great outery of the public places there. A year ago, when about the misconduct of the republican party Oscar Wilde lectured in Boston, a large in having robbed a hen-roost. The wretches at the Tewkesbury almshouse who have the auditorium and diverted the shoriened the lives of infants in order to traf- attention of the audience from the fle in their bodies, and who have frozen, starged, and tertured adult inmates, will, of an excessively boisterous and miserably foolish course, be punished for their crimes. If they fashion. Every once in a while there comes a have hitherto voted the republican ticket and | fresh account of some demonstration that is | fenian plot.

made loud professions of purity, this does not appear to us to make that party answerable for their dreadful offenses. Nearly all the thieves in the several state penitentiaries are of democratic antecedents. Is the democratic party therefore to be charged as accomplices, not only in their thefts in particular, but of thieving in general?

### Payments to the Citizens' Committee.

The published interview between the district commissioners and the representatives of the citizens' committee suggests a question that is bedged about with embarrassments. During their investigation of the detective service the necessary expenses were paid by the committeemen out of their own pockets. The service being public, and of inestimable value to the public, the committeemen now, after their work is done, come forward and ask to have these advances THE DAILY REPUBLICAN delivered by carriers to any part of the city and suburbs, regularly and fund exists out of which the necessary any special fund a part of which may be made available.

There is a fund of ten thousand dollars "for miscellancous expenses of the police and the detection of crime," out of which the commissioners might find it possible to pay this bill. The work accomplished by the committee was distinctly a "detection of crime." The point is not strained to make it meet the case, for a very close analogy to such a use of this fund is offered in the use made of the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated "for the relief of the poor." Of this appropriation, five thousand dollars are divided between the emergency hospital, the night lodging house, and two minor charitable institutions that are managed by benevolent ladies of high social standing. The payment of this money to these ladies for a public service carried on by private effort might be considered a very good precedent for the payment of the citizens' committeemen out of the police and detective fund.

At any rate the hint is hereby thrown out to the commissioners. What they will do about it is of course for themselves to de-

### The Dynamite Argument.

The European problem is dynamite. It is the most conspicuous factor in the modern politics of the old world. When Nobel discovered the process of solidifying nitro-glyce rine, he conceived an idea which has become more potent in the palaces of princes than have been the arguments and plaints of subjects throughout the centuries. Thrones have been builded upon bayonets, and their occu pants have looked down in sccurity upon the oppressed masses. At last a factor has entered the arena of discussion which is greater than armies and more skillful than generalship.

Probably none but the classes depresented by Rossa and Most would openly or tacitly indorse the flendish manner in which the ex plosive is being used. It is appalling to contemplate the awful possibilities of this pentup destruction in the hands of those who suffer or imagine that they suffer injustice from a misapplication of the powers of gov-

But those who are determined to enforce their demands by means of this agent care not for the moral support of mankind, and they care less for their condemnation. They have ready to hand a means of intimidating and, if they choose, murdering all who may oppose them. Factories where the explosive is being made may be closed and the law may declare them revolutionary and dangerous, but the work will go on. Any man having a manufacture this terror and the world be none the wiser for it until it is fulminated under legislative buildings or maybap against the throne itself.

Whether moral forces or the sanctions of law can eliminate this factor from monarchical politics remains to be seen. It is probably impossible to control the manufacture or by vigilance to prevent the use of explosives by those who may be inclined to insanely or viciously use it. Two years ago the world was startled with the news that one of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe had been mangled and killed by an explosive hurled from nihilistic hands even when he was surrounded by armed men, and was speeding along the road unsuspicious of danger. Since that time ominous threatenings have been uttered and some efforts made to convince Recent events are strongly indicative of the intentions of those who resort to this method of righting real or supposed wrongs. How to combat it is the problem of the day in Europe. It is impossible to calculate the result.

# College Rowdyism

A scene which is reported in this mornne's dispatches as having occurred in New Haven Wednesday evening suggests a question whether, among the other improvements of a progressive age, it might not be well to institute such a change in the things allowable to college students as would compel them to leave off being rowdies. Mrs. Langtry appeared at the New Haven theater that evening, Several Yale fellows were in attendance, and before the performance was concluded they contrived to get into a free fight with the back drivers who were waiting near the doors. worst of it, but not until the people in the theater had been sadly disturbed and the

It is a way they have at all colleges near towns that are large enough to have theaters, The boys at Harvard periodically invade Boston and disgrace themselves at some detachment of students marched into entertainment by conducting themselves in

calculated to make respectable parents think twice before permitting their sons to become inmates of institutions that seem to be principally fruitful of hoodlumism. When opportunities for disorder abroad have been lacking for a few weeks it is almost certain that there will be rows among the boys themselves. Hazings and other pranks that involve personal violences which under the laws are serious misdemeanors when they are perpetrated by other than college students, have come to be expected as a part of the yearly history of all these concerns. It would be useless to inquire why this is as it is. The thing that can be done is to treat the college boy, when he chooses to become a rowdy, just as any other rowdy is treated by the police authorities. If there is any good reason why students should not be gentlemen, the students should be made good to them as individuals. There is made to show it. If they preno manner of doubt as to what ought to be for to be rowdies, they deserve more done about it. They ought to be repaid. The summary and severe treatment upon that only question is whether the commissioners basis than would be accorded to the rowdy have any money that can be used to pay in ordinary. The common rough is them. Upon this point there is a rough by instinct, association, and doubt. No general or contingent force of ignorance. If a college man, whose instincts, associations, and en-else in the car had an umbrella. So the amount can be taken; and the commissioners lightenment, should make a gentleman will be called upon to say whether there is of him, prefers to be a rough among roughs, he is as much worse than the common rough as a deliberate perversion of the decencies can make him. A course of sharp treatment based upon a recognition of this fact would put an end to such demonstrations as that in the New Haven theater.

Harsh Musical Criticism. The fate of Mr. Henry Winter, of New York, will awaken sad reflections in the minds of young men throughout the entire country. In consequence of his misfortune, Miss Annie Brown will be deprived of a pleasure, harmless and beautiful as a mid- they demand. If Commissioner Edmonds the dreams of the young lady to a great ex. gas company he will justly merit the name tent during the coming season. Mr. Winter has been in the habit of calling upon his lady love at the witching hour when church yards yawn and mellifluously warbling "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By, Jennie," playing the while an enchanting accompaniment upon a cracked and glued guitar. Annie, knowing herself to be the figurative Jennie, was want to arise from her luxurious straw couch and tiptoe across the splintery floor to the paneless window, there to sit shivering with delight as the frosty breezes conveyed to her car the ravishing notes of her untutored but gifted lover.

Alack, and alas! the course of true love never runs on an inclined plane. Grumpy and grouty neighbors of the laboring classes, caring more for dull and unpoetic sleep than for angelic strains of melody and alleged harmony, caused the arrest of Winter for his winter nights' devotions to his "Jennie." They brought him into a prosaic justice's court and had him fined for disturbing the peace. To add insult to injury, one of the lusty prosecuting witnesses proclaimed that the next time "the clouds roll by" that neighborhood the operatic Henry would be drenched. It is to be hoped that other Henrys and Jennies in the land may not be thus heartlessly and harshly dealt with.

# The Tariff Dodgers.

The views of the democracy on the subject f revenue are as various as the buck of the chameleon. They are for free trade-but not now. They are now for protection as a hateful attachment to a revenue tariff. They regret that the raising of revenue gives incidental protection, because in itself protection is a foul disease, besides being unconstitutional. But the present tariff is a great abomination. It grinds the poor and swells the coffers of the rich. But it will hurt the democratic party to agitate the subject of modifying it. This outrageous tariff in the interest of monopoly is so popular that the democratic house of representatives would blast the hopes of democracy in 1884 if it should make a record against the obnoxious system. The people would go for the republican candidate in 1884 if they should find out that the democratic party was against the tariff law. The democratic party must keep still on the tariff question until it has the senate and a president, and then, against the will of the people, it can do the things which, if done by them prior to 1884, would lose them the presidential election. This is the argument we hear against any action by the democratic majority in the next house on the tariff question.

SKILLED laborers throughout the land are demanding increased wages. Let them vote and work for the free trade democratic party in order that they may be placed in competition with the serfs of Europe. Free trade will be a panacea for all their ills, "This is writ sarkastick."

ITALY is friendly to France. She is getting se bigarmies and triple alliances as she would big poems and pictures-just for the glory of it, you know.

Wisconsin has decided to give each of her tramps six months' employment in jail. They are now playing the exodus act,

# More Fruits of Reform

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The good work of reform so auspiciously egun by the defeat of Folger and the "smashing of the machine," goes bravely on. Yesterday the state senate passed an excise law for this city which will make rum freer than ever. Anybody can get a license, and the Billy McGlorys, Owney Geoghegans, the "French Madams," and the Googhegans, other piaces of disrepute can obtain permits to in veigle youth and destroy innocence. All this, o course, will add to the democratic vote in New York and Kings county. Every gin mill keepe will see that the democrats are their frieuds, and on election day will put in their best work for that party. For this result the New York Tribune Times, Fost, and other organs of respectability die yeoman's duty last fall. They must contemplate their work with pleasure. Let the good work go ou

# In the Cauld, Cauld Blast.

A western paper speaks of "a ghastly wreck of withered cadaverousness." There is no doubt it refers to the office socker who has been waiting for lo! those many years to importune a demogratic president.

# A Narrow Escape.

### THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

The smart baby was on the avenue car yesterday with mamma and papa, and a little blue cloak. Papa piled baggage and baby in mamma's lap and seemed to regard himself as acquitted from further sponsibility when he had put two fares in the box. Mamma got nervous when the peo-ple began to trip and tumble over the bags and bundles, and made signs with her eyes and her mouth for her young husband to take up a part of the blockade. He paid no in St. Louis, and noticed in a St. Louis disattention, so the young wife managed the baby and the bundles the best she could. The baby made an infantile bob forward to grab a dressmaker's bundle, but was decoyed from its purpose by catching sight of a yellow dogskin glove on the hand of gentleman opposite. The glove was gallantly handed over. Then the baby wanted the gentleman's umbrella; then the other glove. Papa saw that he was lost as a member of the family, and wished that he had kept his hold upon the baby. Everybody laughed, and the baby made its feet go up and down, and tried to swallow the umbrella. which was gently taken by the owner, who and to get off the car. The dogskin gloves were also taken away. Then the baby bawled, and the father was glad to lean back in his seat and appear indifferent. Nobody child fell from the height of interesting innocence to the depth of squalling insignificance, or worse.

"I am glad to see the stand taken by THE REPUBLICAN on the gas question," said a consumer last evening. "We are paying more for poorer gas than the consumers of any city in the union. The company is abusing its privileges shamefully, and the people are righteensly indignant. It is morally certain that rival companies will enter the field next winter, backed by men whose names and position will be a guarantee to the solidity and genuineness of the enterprise. It will take an influence more potent than that \$700,000 "balance on hand" to prevent the people of Washington getting what summer night's dream. Indeed it will affect can resist the blandishments of the of a strong man. It will be remembered that of those who were most carnest in pushing his name are closely identified with the management of the gas corporation. An officer who can fight the men who elevated him into position is worthy of all praise. If he holds out to the end the community will vote him a monument.

Contributed paragraph : Blanche K. Bruce, register of the treasury, was in New York the other day, and while there chanced to meet ex-Senator Conkling, Mr. Belmont, and two or three other gentlemen. The conversation turned upon rich men and the power they wield, "Gould and Vanderbilt can com mand two hundred million dollars any day, asserted one of the party. Doubts were expressed and quits an argument sprang up over the point.

"I am acquainted with one man," remarked Mr. Bruce, "whose name will float two billion dollars."

"Impossible!" was the simultaneous exclamation from a half dozen persons. "It is true nevertheless," insisted Mr.

Bruce; "and furthermore he is a colored Incredulous smiles overspread the faces of the listeners, and they looked at one another and then at Mr. Bruce, half wonderingly, half

pityingly. "And," proceeded Mr. Bruce, after a pause, during which he appeared to be enjoying himself hugely, "his name is B. K. Bruce. Yes gentlemen, my name attached officially to government securities will float \$2,000,000,000

any day in the year." Register Bruce takes infinite satisfaction in the contemplation of the rank and position he has attained among the eminent men of

and distinction he has gained. "Is there really a disposition on the part of the governing classes of England to hold this government responsible for the ravings of the dynamite crowd?" I asked a gentleman late of her majesty's dominion across the

than human were he not proud of the honors

"Unquestionably. If England thought she could make a point by flying at our throat on that account she would do it in a minute, but she is too wise. She is too much afraid of losing her trade to embark on any belligerent enterprises with a country like the United States, but the spirit is there. England is as anxious to-day for the downfall of this republic as she was eighteen years ago, when a man would be mobbed in Manchester, Liverpool, or any of the large English cities for expressing sympathy with the federal government in its life and death struggle with secession, undercurrent of feeling over there is as bitter now as it was then, and it would crop out on small provocation. The liberty of speech given to those who abhor and detest England for her oppression of Ireland and express their sentiments is gall and wormwood to the British people, but I do not know what they are going to do about it."

They Welcome "The Republican." HAWE'S NEST, W. VA., April 9.—NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, WASHINGTON, D. C .- I inclose herewith postal order, for which send me your daily, and oblige. I am glad to see that you are trying to get your paper sold on trains through the country-in this country where we are working hard to get out of the bour bon rut. It will be of great service, especially in the congressional contest now Therefore I hope you will see to it that the newamen bring your papers through on the Chesapeake and Ohio road. They will sell, and the people want a good Washington paper.

W. C. L.

DURHAMVILLE, LAUDERDALE COUNTY, TENN., April 10, 1883.—NATIONAL REPUB-LICAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.—I have been a resident of the south for twenty years. well acquainted with the people, especially in the rural districts, which comprise 95 per cent. of the people here, and I am confident that if the republican party will deal justly with the people of the south it will find good, substan-tial men in every neighborhood that will join it. Let it prove that it really desires the wel-fare of the people of this section by aiding her best men to rebuild her wasted fortunes, and nd staunch supporters among Respectfully yours,

Signal Service Relief Expedition The question has arisen whether the enlisted men detailed for the Lady Franklin bay relief expedition shall be paid from the appropriation for the pay of the army or from the signal service funds. The Mccretary of war has decided that they must be paid from the latter, although they are detailed from regiments of the army, are not strictly signal service employes. This decision is based service employes. This decision is maked upon a provise of the sundry civil act of the upon a provise which says: "And there shall approach." not be expended from any moneys appropriated by the act entitled an act making ap propriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, &c., any money for the support of the signal service or Parnell is suffering from a carbuncle. If that were Gladstone, now, they would call it a service in that corps." This decision, however, will not interfere with the organization | which is a view from a balloon. At Brentano's, the mountaineer was always one of the two.

of the relief expedition, since the whole sum or the relief expedition, since the whole sum involved is only about \$800. The amount appropriated by congress for the subsistence of the men and the general expenses of the expedition is deemed sufficient by the signal service bureau.

### RAILWAY TIME.

A Plan for a Universal Schedule for Running Trains in all Parts of the Country -No More Difference in Time.

The new system of railway time adopted by the general railway time convention just held patch published yesterday, has for a number of years past been discussed and earnestly advocated by various scientific associations, the pioneer among which was the American Metrological society, which meets in New York in May and December each year. At the first meeting of the body last named, permanent committee was appointed to con sider and report upon the subject of the adoption of a standard of time practically uniform throughout the world, but having more immediate reference to what could be accomplished in the United States. The most active members of this committee have been Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of the signal service, and Prof. E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury department, government actuary, by whom the reports of the committee have been prepared. An extensive correspondence has been carried on with scientific and practical men in this and other countries and valuable reports have been made and adopted at the various stated meet-

made and adopted at the various stated meetings of the society.

The inconvenience arising from the variety of time standards in use, numbering over seventy on the railways of the United States, must have been felt by all who have had occasion to travel by rail. In the same town or city, it often happens that besides its own local time there are from two to six other local standards in use on the railways passions. local standards in use on the railways pass ing through it, these standards differing from each other by just such number of minutes and seconds as may happen in any given case to express the difference of time between two places whose local time standards are in use. In such cases it is often next to impossible to keep in mind the exact difference between local time and the time of each particular

railway.

To obviate difficulties of this class the con mittee above mentioned recommended the adoption of standards which should absolutely agree as to minutes and seconds for the entire country, and, so far as the system may be extended, for other countries as well. The es sential feature of the system recommended i the reckoning of time for all purposes requiring other than a merely local standard from meridian lines fifteen degrees of arc, or one hour of time apart, so that the time of each meridian adopted may extend about 7½ de-grees of arc or thirty minutes of time on each side of it. The meridians recommended as standards for the United States were the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th west of Greenwich and these are the meridians adopted at the national railway time convention on Wed-nesday, and from which railway time will be reckoned after the thirteenth proximo. The effect of this change will be that at any given place there will be but one standard of way time, however numerous may be the ways entering there; and if the new system ways entering there; and if the new system is strictly applied the railway time will never differ by more than thirty minutes from the mean local time of the place; and such difference as there may be, being the same for all the different roads, and unchanging from year to year, will be easily kept in mind.

A uniform time standard, that of Washington, D.C., was adopted for the through mail routes of the postal railway service, under the efficient superintendence of Mr. W. B. Thomp-

routes of the postal railway service, under the efficient superintendence of Mr. W. B. Thompson, in September, 1882, since which time it has been in force. An advance of about eight minutes from the mean time of Washington to that of the seventy-fifth meridian will bring through-route postal time into conformity with railway time as just agreed upon at the St. Louis convention, and this change the postal authorities will probably change the postal authorities will probably

find it convenient to make.

The same system of time reckoning will in all probability be early adopted by the authorities controlling the signal service, the sphere of whose observations extends directly throughout the entire territory of the United States and indirectly over a much wider area, and to which precision in respect to the absolute time of a phenomenon observed is

of the utmost importance.

Prof. Elliott has in his possession a watch which some five years ago he had modified so as to illustrate the system of time standards under consideration, which he had already he has attained among the eminent men of the day. He is the foremost colored man of his age, and one in his position would be less with additional hour hands, one for each of the four meridians to be reckoned from in the United States, and also one for the meridian of Greenwich. One minute hand suffices to indicate the minutes for the several time standards represented by the different hour hands. Thus, when it is 9:20 a. m., Pacific slope time, it is 10:20 a. m. Rocky mountain time, 11:20 a. m. Mississippi, or Central, time, 12:20 p. m. Eastern time, and 5:20 p. m. Greenwich time. The hour hands for the United States are indicated by the letters D, E. F. and G: D indicating Pacific slope time. and being chosen for that purpose as the fourth letter of the alphabet and as representing the fourth hour meridian east from the submeridian of Greenwich, which passes through eastern Kamschatka near Behring strait.

# The Georgia Chinese Claim.

W. Loo Chang & Co., of Waynesboro', Ga., having appealed to the Chineso minister here to endeavor through the instrumentality of the State department, under the treaty of 1844 between the United States and China, to obtain for them reparation for losses sustained by being driven out of the town above named some months since, the minister called the attention of the State department to the Secretary Frelinghuysen, in reply, said that as the party complainants were no injured in their rights of person or property through any act of the United States the deinjured in their rights of partment can do no more than it has already done—that is, to request the governor Georgia to instruct the local authorities investigate the alleged outrage upon Chinamen with the view of securing for them the same rights of protection to person and property which would be accorded to Ameri-

Sentence of an ex-United States Marshal. Stilwell H. Russell, late United States marshal for the western district of Texas, who was recently tried and convicted upon a charge of presenting false expense accounts, as yesterday sentenced by Judge Turner at San Antonio, Tex., to imprisonment for two years in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill. Russell was appointed by President Hayes, and made application to President Arthur for eappointment, but charges of misconduct in flice were preferred against him, and an investigation was ordered by the attorney gen-This investigation ended in his arrest, and conviction. It is estimated that trial, and conviction. It is estimated that during the term of his service as marshal, Russell defrauded the government out of at least \$50,000. His official bond, however, is good, and the department of Justice expects to recover the entire sum from his surcties,

# Periodicals Received.

The Decorater and Furnisher for April, published by E. W. Bullinger, New York. This is a publicaon given up to the subjects in the title. t goes so thoroughly into the matter of decoration as to dip considerably into art matters. In this way it goes into the lives of famous decorators, and gives for April the third part of the life and vorks of Bennenuto Cellini. It has a beautiful full page picture of a most elaborate interior-a competitive design for the residence of Hon. Oliver Ames. At Brentane's.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has contributed to he May Century what is said to be an extremely lively little paper on "The English Volunteers During the Late Invasion," being an account of the recent descent upon England by American velisis, and their attempted repub envy guns of the British press. It is an addilonal contribution to the current discussion of

he American novel. The London Graphic of March 31, which also has pictures of the Brighton review and sketches from Transvaal and the penal colonies. At Bre-

The Illustrated London News, of March 31, largely given to sketches of the Brighton review, one of

## TABLE TALK.

MASKS AND PACES.

The stage was bright, the plaudits rang, The play was nearly o'er; With happy voice the player sang "Love is for evermore!" "She never sang or looked so fair." The people whispered low; But the real tale of the woman there Nobody cared to know.

The circus crowd was gay and glad, And loud the whirling ring; Hussa! the rider rode like mad, As jocund as a king. Huzza! to watch, him laugh and leap, They cheered him high and low But the tears that lay in his bosom deep Nobody cared to know.

And we are players for our day On the stage of life we fare Each with his little part to play, Each with his mask to wear And what is real 'tis vain to ask, And what is only show For what lies hidden behind the mask Only ourselves may know. -F. E. Weatherly in Temple Bar.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean hilariously whoops out a musical supplement entitled the "Full of

UMBRELLAS are made in France to the aggregate value of \$6,000,000. Turkey is her beat foreign customer.

THE New Orleans Picayune clutches its stomach ruefully, and moans that "the fall of the price of encumbers only adds more misery to the world."

"You said, Mr. Jones, your umbrella had a

straight handle ?" "I thought it did; but since it vanished I am quite certain it ended with a hook."-Boston Traveler. THE Baltimore American says that "prize fights are becoming fashionable." Whereat the

Commercial Advertiser remarks that the next thing will be that stealing is getting stylish. It has been a matter of wonder why women should kiss each other; but the reason is simple enough when you know it. That is the only way they can stop each other from talking .- Be

AT Sarah Bernhardt's tea the other day a certain Count X. appeared with his arm in a sling, having wounded himself while out shooting. 'Really ?' quoth the sympathetic Sarah, "so there

was no other game?" A stony is telegraphed that hallstones of the size of hen's eggs feil at Fresno the other day.
The local lier of the San Francisco Post arises

to remark that in 1843 hen eggs fell at Bakersville that were much larger than hallstones. MR. WILKIE COLLINS, who is suffering from an attack of gout, has fluished his latest novel, and it will be published next month. It is

chiefly remarkable for a strong study of a vivi-sectionist of the most cold-blooded type. In New Orleans, according to the Picayone, club windows are called "dude frames." The Cleveland Leader refers to the dude as "third class male matter." Probably because the dude

is posted at the window. Such is frame. GOV. SHELDON, of New Mexico, lives in a veritable palace. It is only one story high, and is built of mud, but it is 250 feet long, nearly three centuries old, has sheltered Spanish governors without number, and always held the name of

A DAUGHTER of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull has made her debut on the stage of the Savoy theater, in London, in a matinee performance. She played the Princess in Gilbert's "Palace of Truth, naturally failed to do much in so difficult a part, though she is described as promising. EXTRACT from a French dictionary for

the use of newspaper readers: "Bandit—(see also Brigand, Riff Raff, Scoundrel, Assassin, Thief, Leper, Highwayman, Horse Thief, Ruffian, Traitor, Spy, Perjurer, Scalawag, Pickpocket, Vulture, Wild Beast, Ghoul, Vampire, &c.)—a man who is not of the editor's way of thinking." THE word "that," asserts a grammarian, is the only one in the language that can be used five times successively within absolute correct-ness of grammatical construction. This discovery

must have been made before the telephone invented and the word & hello" used in connection therewith .- Commercial Advertiser. PRINCE LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern, brother of the duchess of Connaught, has been appren-ticed to learn the trade of locksmith, in accordance with the custom of the royal family of Prussia. The Boston Postsensibly suggests that in case

royalty should be overthr

would find the knowledge very handy, as he could then go to burgling. THE beautiful and accomplished Miss Flyhigh was so unfortunate at the ball last evening as to be bitten on her plump, snowy shoulder by a victous mosquito. The young lady immediately fainted, but was resuscitated, and is now doing well. The mosquito was captured by four of the young gentlemen, taken outside and decapitated with a meat ax.—New Jersey Society News.

It is said that one purely Indian feature of the international exhibition to be held at Calcutta will be a collection of citental jewelry such as has never before been seen. The splendid collection that was recently on view at Jeypore will be exhibited, and arrangements are being made with the different nobles and princes throughout India to obtain the loan of their jewels.

THE Vienna papers, apparently inspired by a determination to be original at all hazards, did not find Edwin Booth's acting so admirable as the German press did, The Viennese public, however, was so enthusiastic that the managers of the eater has secured a renewal of his engagement. All accounts agree that our great tragedian's Ger-man tour has been an extraordinary triumph.

HEARD on a Hackensack train: First young dude—"Do you mean to say you never trembled in your boots?" Second young dude—"No, sir; I never did." F. Y. D.—"Why not?" S. Y. D— Because I've always worn shoes. Here the conversation was interrupted by the conductor, and before the dudes could collect their scattered thoughts the train had reached its destination. Friends will please send cabbages.-Commercia

THE following incident in Heidelberg is reorted by a correspondent of the Boston Transcript; Persons-A German and an American student American walking with a dog; dog kicked by German; American slaps German's face; result, a challenge; American chooses pistols; day and lace appo inted; on the way to dueling ground American draws pistol carelessly and knocks off insulator from telegraph pole; five minutes later, another, and again, another; not a word said; ou arrival at trysting place, hasty conference and German humbly apologizes.

It is generally thought that in the southern states every second man carries a pistol and knows how to use it. But last night, at Charlotte, V. C., when a mad dog ran into a prayer meeting, only one of the congregation was "heeled" with revolver, and he, apparently, could not manage to hit the dog. So the people had to set to work with sticks and spittoons, and the brute was beaten and pelted to death. There is a sort of local color in the free supply of spittoons, but the hortcoming in firearms is saddening. here at the north we could do about as well as one pistol to a congregation.—Boston Hero/d.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, now in England, was asked how she liked the playing of irving and Miss Terry. "It was so stupid I could pardly keep my eyes open," was her prompt rethat I could not understand a word he said, and what I did understand was not worth hearing, and he moves about in such a stiff way that one might imagine him just recovering from an attack of rheumatism. The only redeeming points to me were the beautiful scenery and the love-making, which was cooler, more distant, and more piquans than usual." Mrs. Stanton's impressions are those st Americans who have seen the famous English actor and actress.

A GREEN looking "upabovian," traveling with a wagon, took in a number of Lebanon, N. Y., boys very neatly recently. He would allow a rope to be tled around each wrist, and, holding as apple in each hand, bet that while two bystanders pulled the rope in opposite directions he could bite first one apple and then the other. He won every bot with apparent case, much to the surprise of those who did not understand a very simple principle in dynamics. He was naturally stout, but the trick lay in the fact that the man pulling on his right of course assisted him materially in pulling against the man on the left, and vice versa. It was two against one every time; bu?